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News Summary

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Theories on the collapse of a freeway during the California earthquake continue to shift as engineers search for design flaws: Page A4.

A scholar has examined how seven communities across the country have responded to AIDS: Page A5.

TIAA-CREF will offer two new funds next year, including one for investments in companies adhering to certain social standards: Page A13.

The closing of the American mind continues on campuses, says a group of conservative scholars: Page A13.

The 1990 elections could bring changes in the leadership of Congressional education committees at a critical time for colleges: Page A24.

Nearly 500 colleges have not submitted required plans for reducing student-loan default rates: Page A24.

Overall enrollment increased at many four-year institutions this fall, and some colleges saw the number of minority students on their campuses creep upward: Stories on Page A37.

Four coaches quit the U. of Florida's men's basketball team under pressure, amid investigations into wrongdoing: Page A41.

Irish colleges urged the government to increase financing of higher education or risk serious problems for the economy: Page A43.

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Health Chief Denies 'Litmus Test' Exists for NIH Candidates

Ban on fetal-tissue research is extended by Sullivan aide

By CHRISTOPHER MYERS

WASHINGTON

Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan last week pledged that candidates for the job of director of the National Institutes of Health would be judged on their scientific qualifications, not their views on abortion and fetal-tissue research.

At the same time, however, Dr. Sullivan's department announced it would extend a controversial ban on federal support of research involving fetal-tissue transplantation.

The research, which uses transplanted tissue from aborted fetuses, has been strongly opposed by anti-abortion activists, who say it could encourage abortion by providing a justification for it. Medical experts have said the research would allow them to explore new techniques for treating such diseases as diabetes, Huntington's, and Parkinson's.

Scientists' Fears Intensified

The decision to extend the ban on the research, coupled with the continuing controversy about the search for a director for N.I.H., intensified scientists' fears that some of the country's most important medical-research efforts are being held captive to the politics of abortion.

Dr. Sullivan's comments about the N.I.H. directorship came in response to charges that the Bush Administration had been looking for a director who openly opposed abortion and fetal-tissue research.

Science magazine reported last month that a member of the White House personnel staff had called William H. Danforth, a candidate for the N.I.H. position, and

Continued on Page A29

CARNEGIE FACULTY SURVEY

Professors Are Upbeat About Profession but Uneasy About Students, Standards

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

Professors are increasingly optimistic about their profession but are deeply troubled by the attitudes and academic credentials of their students and the quality of academic administration.

That is the portrait that emerged from a nationwide survey of 5,450 faculty members at 306 colleges and universities of all sizes. Commissioned by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the survey examined faculty attitudes on a broad range of issues, including academic standards, student life, teaching and research, faculty retirement, participation in decision making, and the campus community.

This year's survey was the fourth conducted by the foundation in 20 years; previous surveys were done in 1969, 1975, and 1984.

A report of the 1989 survey, "The Condition of the Professoriate: Attitudes and Trends, 1989," concludes that professors are generally more upbeat about their work than they were in 1984.

Among the signs of optimism: The proportion of professors who felt the present was a bad time to begin an aca-

Continued on Page A18

PROPORTION OF PROFESSORS WHO THINK THAT:

This is a poor time to begin an academic career	20%
Standards in higher education are lower	67%
Undergraduates are seriously underprepared	75%
Administration at my institution is autocratic	69%

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

U.S. Colleges Find a New and Growing Source of Charitable Gifts: Japanese Philanthropy

By DENISE K. MAGNER

The president of Mississippi State University went to Japan on an economic-development trip last fall and returned with a large souvenir for his campus: a $1-million gift from the Honda Motor Company.

At first glance, Mississippi State may not seem to have much in common with Japan, or for that matter, with Honda. Mississippi is a long way from the Pacific Rim, and Honda, a top Japanese automaker, has no manufacturing plants in Mississippi. The company does, however, have a materials-science research contract with the university, a contract that has proved lucrative to both parties.

Donald W. Zacharias, Mississippi State's president, learned while on his trip that Honda wanted to thank the university for its work, which may prove important to future Honda products. Upon returning to his side of the globe, he discovered that Honda would express its gratitude "to the tune of $1-million."

Reaping the Benefits of Generosity

Mississippi State is among the dozens of colleges and universities across the country that have been reaping the benefits of a

Continued on Page A34

European Integration in 1992 Worries Colleges Elsewhere

Some officials fear that international intellectual ties could be weakened by the European Community's economic integration: Page A43.

Energy Department Panel Remains Unconvinced by New Claims of Room-Temperature Fusion

By KIM A. McDONALD

WASHINGTON

A panel of leading scientists that conducted an exhaustive review of experiments claiming to have produced room-temperature nuclear fusion has concluded that there is no "convincing evidence" the phenomenon exists.

The panel, formed in May to advise Energy Secretary James D. Watkins on how his agency should proceed in supporting research in the area now known as cold fusion, said last week that it planned to recommend against establishing special programs or research centers to advance the controversial area.

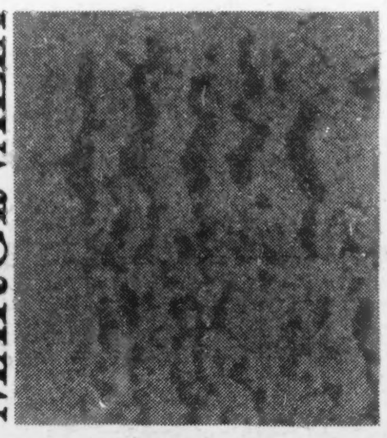
The panel's draft report, which must be approved this week by the Energy Research Advisory Board before it can be sent to Mr. Watkins, is expected to deal a severe blow to proponents of cold fusion, some of whom argued just a few weeks ago for more federal support for their activities.

The report differs philosophically with the conclusions of another group of scientists who last month attended a closed-door workshop here organized by the National Science Foundation and the Electric Power Research Institute, an industry-supported research organization in Palo Alto, Cal. The scientists who headed that workshop called for more support for cold-fusion research, noting that the unusual effects seen in some of the experiments "cannot be explained as a result of artifacts, equipment, or human errors."

The Energy Department panel, however, was less impressed with the quality of

Continued on Page A6

MARGINALIA



From *Open Line*, a weekly newsletter at the University of Puget Sound:

"George Tomlin, OT/PT, notes that 'it's nice to see that our music department has acquired worldwide renown,' after receiving correspondence addressed to him at the 'University of Perfect Sound.' "

■

We've received the following communication from Oregon State University:

"The Library Director invited faculty and staff to a party to celebrate the contributions authors made to scholarship during the year. The staff association was charged with arranging for the refreshments—punch and cake. The chair of the staff association called a local baker to order a suitable cake. When the baker inquired about a message on the cake, the chair suggested the old academic saw 'Publish or Perish.' The baker duly produced a cake with red letters boldly reading 'Publisher Perish.' Guests and honorees drolly suggested the names of some serials publishers whose rampant price increase might make them candidates for implementation of the phrase."

■

According to the High Point (N.C.) *Enterprise*, a new map of the city contains a note about High Point College and its American Humanics Program. Alas, the note came out this way:

"Many HPC students are integrated into the community life of High Point through the American Maniac Program."

■

Notice in *Update*, a newsletter at Texas Woman's University, of Denton, Tex.:

"Clean Denton Month is on Saturday, Oct. 21."

Barely enough time to *dust* Denton a bit.

■

News item in *Vanguard*, a newspaper at Portland State University:

"The committee that will find PSU's next president has written a provisional description of the job and has been meeting with campus groups to get feedback and to answer questions.

". . . A strict level of secrecy must be maintained in order to protect the presidential applicants. They can risk losing their jobs if it is discovered that they are considering a move to Portland State."

Oh, the shame of it!

■

Headline in the Asheville (N.C.) *Citizen-Times:*

EDUATION IS
U.S. HOPE,
GRADS TOLD

It's worth a try. —C.G.

In Brief

Students Drop Lawsuit Against Testing Service

GLENDALE, CAL. — Twenty-seven students at Crescenta Valley High School last week withdrew their lawsuit against the Educational Testing Service over the cancellation of their scores on Advanced Placement examinations.

The case arose in May after Crescenta Valley school officials reported to the E.T.S. that seven students had cheated on the exams. Upon investigating, the E.T.S. determined that "irregularities" had occurred in the administration of the tests and it invalidated the scores of all 79 test takers.

In September, a group of students sued E.T.S. in federal district court over the cancellation.

The withdrawal of the suit came after U.S. District Court Judge Stephen Wilson dismissed several of the students' claims, including emotional distress and denial of due-process rights.

A spokeswoman for the students said the suit might be filed in state court.

Hartford U. Cuts Tuition for City School Graduates

WEST HARTFORD, CONN.—Students graduating from any of Hartford's three public high schools this year will be eligible to attend the University of Hartford for half the usual cost of tuition as part of a program aimed at attracting more minority students to the campus.

The program, which will lower tuition to $5,496 a year for students who meet the admission requirements, is also open to the nearly 800 Hartford residents who now are bused to high schools in suburbs of the city. Although 92 per cent of the Hartford school system's 26,000 students are from minority groups, the new program is open to all students, regardless of race or financial need.

University officials said the program would have cost $533,112 this year to support the 97 Hartford high-school graduates who are now enrolled at the university. Officials expect that the financial aid that the university now provides to students will cover the costs of the reduced-tuition plan.

North Alabama U. Head Loses Confidence Vote

FLORENCE, ALA.—By a vote of 120 to 64, the Academic Senate at the University of North Alabama expressed lack of confidence last week in the institution's president, Robert M. Guillot.

In a statement following the secret vote, the president said faculty members "may express themselves as they wish on any matter concerning the university. However, the board of trustees is the governing body which must decide what is best for the university."

The senate's action followed a decision by Mr. Guillot three weeks earlier to fire Daniel R. Leasure, who had been dean of student affairs since June 1983. That decision, which the president declined to explain publicly, touched off student protests on the campus.

Mr. Leasure has filed a lawsuit against the university, claiming that he was dismissed without due process.

The trustees are scheduled to discuss the matter at a meeting this week.

Crowd at Homecoming Boos Black Queen

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.—The University of Alabama's administration, faculty, and student government have denounced the actions of spectators who booed the black homecoming queen at a football game last month.

The university's president, Roger Sayers, issued a statement saying the institution "neither endorses nor tolerates statements, behavior, tokens, or insignias which deride or disparage any individual or group."

The Faculty Senate steering committee condemned "racism in all its forms," and the student government unanimously passed a resolution denouncing the behavior of those responsible.

Several weeks ago, black students began a write-in campaign to elect Kimberly Ashley homecoming queen after no blacks were among 10 finalists for the title. About 10 per cent of the 19,000 university students are black.

As Alabama's Governor, Guy Hunt, crowned Ms. Ashley at the game, scattered boos came from the student section and a Confederate flag was waved.

Berkeley Drops Its Plans to Build on 'People's Park'

BERKELEY, CAL.—The University of California at Berkeley and the City of Berkeley last week reached a tentative agreement to suspend the university's long-range plans to build student housing on People's Park and allow it to become a municipal park.

The agreement, which must be approved by the university's Board of Regents and the Berkeley City Council, would lease the 2.8-acre site to the city for $1 a year, reserving part of it for campus recreational activities.

The lease would be for five years, with options to extend it.

The park became a symbol of radical protest in the community after one person was killed and dozens injured during a clash in 1969 between demonstrators and National Guard troops over university plans to develop the site. In recent years, it has become a haven for the homeless.

The agreement is part of a memorandum of accord reached between Ira Michael Heyman, chancellor of the Berkeley campus, and Loni Hancock, the mayor of Berkeley. It provides for wide-ranging cooperation on shelter for the homeless, police and fire services, traffic and parking, enrollment, and other matters.

Under the memorandum, the campus agreed to reduce its student enrollment of about 31,100 by 1,100 by the year 2005 and not to allow it to exceed 31,200 in the intervening years.

Flags Burned in Protest by Students in 3 Cities

SEATTLE — Students from at least three campuses burned American flags as a federal law banning desecration of the U.S. flag went into effect.

Protests took place near the University of California's Berkeley campus and at Colorado State University in the hours before the law took effect October 28. A protest was staged at the University of Washington here, the day after the law went into force.

At Washington, a crowd of about 50 people watched as a dozen students burned several flags. Arguments and some scuffling broke out between protesters and opponents of the action, who tried to douse the flames.

Several of the protesters masked their faces to prevent identification. Campus police took the names of at least two protesters, but no arrests were made. Federal officials in Seattle said the incident was being probed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, whose agents monitored the protest.

The flag-desecration law was adopted by Congress this year despite a Supreme Court ruling that flag-burning is a protected form of free speech. The law carries a maximum penalty of one year in jail and a $1,000 fine.

HARVARD, COMPUTER NO MATCH FOR CHAMP

JOE WRINN, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Gary Kasparov, the world chess champion, played chess at Harvard University last week (*above*) against eight opponents simultaneously—seven humans and one computer.

The humans included members of Harvard's chess team, two alumni, a faculty member, and a top player not affiliated with the university. The eighth opponent was a computer outfitted with Spinnaker software called Sargon IV.

No one—and no thing—was able to match Mr. Kasparov's skill. He defeated all eight.

Temple Sues Philadelphia Over Hospital Costs

PHILADELPHIA—Temple University has sued Philadelphia for $6.7-million, claiming that the city's failure to reimburse Temple's medical center for its care of indigent people threatens the university's financial stability.

According to the suit filed in Common Pleas Court, Temple University Hospital will absorb more than $6.7-million in losses this year from non-paying patients. Over the past 10 years, the hospital has lost $40-million.

The suit charges that the city has not fulfilled its basic legal obligation to provide hospital care for the poor. Philadelphia provided such care until a city-run hospital closed in 1977, said Kathy Gosliner, a university spokeswoman.

City Solicitor Seymour Kurland said no law mandated the city to take financial responsibility for "those on the street who take ill."

Roughly half of the patients

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Professors Are Upbeat About Their Profession but Uneasy About Students

Continued from Page A1

demic career dropped over the last five years—to 20 per cent from nearly half. Attitudes toward their pay improved, with 48 per cent rating their salaries "excellent" or "good" compared with 40 per cent in 1984. Forty-nine per cent felt their institutions were "very good" places to work, compared with 41 per cent in 1984. And in spite of students' academic deficiencies, 75 per cent of full-time professors thought their institutions were providing undergraduates with an "excellent" or "better than adequate" general education.

"Despite the tensions, we believe the American professoriate is, today, in a healthier state than it was five years ago," the report concludes.

Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation, suggested in an interview that faculty morale had improved over the last decade because the financial situation at many institutions was more stable, and because of predictions that more professors would be needed because of a projected growth in enrollment and a wave of future retirements.

Serious Concerns

At the same time, however, the report notes that the survey results point to serious concerns about the campus environment, students, and administrative leadership. "We cannot overstate our urgency about the problems faculty have defined," it says.

Mr. Boyer suggested that while faculty members felt better about their own jobs, they sensed a widening gulf between professors and their students, and between professors and administrators.

Among the signs of unease about students: About three-fourths of full-time faculty members felt students were seriously underprepared in terms of basic skills, and two-thirds felt there had been a widespread lowering of academic standards in American higher education. More than 84 per cent thought students had become more career-oriented; 70 per cent thought undergraduates had become more grade-conscious; and 43 per cent thought students were more willing to cheat to get good grades. Professors at two-year institutions tended to be more critical of their students' academic preparation and performance.

'Tell Us the Formula'

Said Mr. Boyer: "There's a growing gap between the faculty culture and the student culture." Many professors, he added, feel their students are interested in acquiring knowledge only to help them reach career goals as efficiently as possible.

"They only want to know the rules—'Tell us the formula,' " he said. "It's a credentialing process and not a process of education."

Nearly two-thirds of full-time professors, meanwhile, rated the administration at their institutions as "fair" or "poor." More than two-thirds—slightly more than in 1984—also felt their administrations were "autocratic," although faculty members at liberal-arts colleges were more likely to view their administrations as "democratic."

Mr. Boyer suggested that many professors held negative views of campus leadership because they felt that as their institutions had grown and become more complex, they had failed to provide their faculty members with sufficient opportunity to participate in the changes.

Following are some of the survey's findings on other issues:

Undergraduate education. Forty-seven per cent of full-time professors thought undergraduates should have a common core curriculum, down from 59 per cent in 1984. Seventy per cent thought that enhancing students' creative thinking was a "very important" educational goal, up from 47 per cent. Forty-four per cent said the undergraduate curriculum had suffered because of faculty specialization.

Students. Eighty-five per cent of full-time professors thought undergraduates had become more conservative politically. About a third thought there was more alcohol and drug abuse among students, and half thought campus crime attributed to off-campus criminals had increased.

Many professors feel their students are interested in acquiring knowledge only to help them reach career goals as efficiently as possible.

Campus environment. Fifty-six per cent of full-time professors rated the intellectual environment at their institutions as "fair" or "poor," and two-thirds said the sense of community on their campus was "fair" or "poor."

Affirmative action. Nearly half of full-time faculty members—and 55 per cent of those at two-year institutions—said they were satisfied with their institutions' affirmative-action results. Only 8 per cent thought academic requirements should be relaxed when appointing minority-group members to the faculty, and 16 per cent thought affirmative-action issues had caused "serious strain" in their departments.

Political views. Fifty-seven per cent of full-time professors described themselves as politically liberal, while 27 per cent described themselves as conservative.

Teaching versus research. Seventy-one per cent of full-time professors—about the same as in 1984—said their interests lay primarily in teaching rather than research. Only 35 per cent of those at research universities cited teaching as their chief interest, compared with 93 per cent at two-year institutions.

Promotion and tenure. Sixty-eight per cent of full-time professors felt their institutions needed better ways to evaluate the scholarly performance of faculty members.

Sixty-two per cent felt teaching effectiveness should be the main factor in promotion decisions. That proportion fell from 78 per cent 20 years ago. However, at four-year institutions, 77 per cent of full-time professors said it was difficult to get tenure if they did not publish scholarly work.

Research money. Eighteen per cent of full-time professors said they had received federal research money in the last year. The proportion varied by discipline, with 44 per cent of those in the physical sciences receiving federal support, compared to only 8 per cent of those in the humanities.

Consulting. Thirty per cent of full-time professors said they had served as paid consultants to private business in the last two years.

A fourth of full-time professors said they did not think that performing sponsored research for a private company was a proper university activity.

Retirement. Three-fourths of full-time professors said they looked forward to retirement, 56 per cent felt their institutions provided conditions under which they could retire with dignity, and 56 per cent said they planned to do scholarly work after retirement.

Expenditure of time. Twenty per cent of full-time professors spent between one and five hours teaching undergraduate classes, 28 per cent spent between 6 and 10 hours, and 28 per cent spent between 11 and 15 hours. Only 6 per cent—and 18 per cent of those at research universities—taught no classes during the spring semester.

Two-thirds of full-time professors said they spent between one and five hours a week holding regularly scheduled office hours.

Attitudes about their jobs. A fourth of full-time professors said they had seriously considered a permanent departure from academe in the last two years. The proportion was the same at two- and four-year institutions.

Yet 92 per cent felt their institutions were "very good" or "fairly good" places to work.

Copies of the foundation's report, "The Condition of the Professoriate: Attitudes and Trends, 1989," may be obtained for $12 each from Princeton University Press, 3175 Princeton Pike, Lawrenceville, N.J. 08648; (609) 896-1344.

Characteristics of College and University Faculty Members

Sex:
Male 67.9%
Female 32.1%

Age:
Under 40 ..... 17.5%
40 to 49 ..... 36.4%
50 to 59 ..... 30.3%
60 to 64 ..... 9.9%
65 and over 6.0%

Racial or ethnic group:
American Indian 0.5%
Asian 2.4%
Black 2.2%
Hispanic 1.7%
White 92.5%
Other 0.6%

Citizenship:
United States 96.4%
Other 3.6%

Employment status:
Full-time, at least 9 month appointment 90.6%
Full-time, less than 9 month appointment 1.0%
Part-time 8.5%

Type of institution:
Research 23.3%
Doctorate 10.0%
Comprehensive 24.9%
Liberal arts 6.6%
Two-year 35.2%

Academic rank:
Professor 37.2%
Associate professor 24.4%
Assistant professor 16.7%
Instructor 12.7%
Lecturer 3.0%
No rank designated 4.4%
Other 1.9%

Type of appointment:
Regular with tenure 66.2%
Regular without tenure 25.9%
Adjunct 4.3%
Visiting 0.6%
Other 3.1%

Status if untenured:
Tenure track 39.3%
Continuous contract 20.9%
Not on tenure track and no continuous contract 34.2%
Other 5.6%

Number of institutions employed at as full-time faculty member:
None 5.5%
1 ..... 53.4%
2 ..... 24.3%
3 ..... 11.0%
4 ..... 3.3%
5 or more 2.5%

Teaching responsibilities this term:
Entirely undergraduate 65.1%
Entirely graduate 7.7%
Some of each 21.6%
Not teaching 5.6%

Teaching load this year compared with five years ago:
Much lighter 5.4%
Lighter 12.5%
About the same 53.7%
Heavier 15.2%
Much heavier 4.7%
Not teaching 8.6%

Total number of published journal articles:
None 28.2%
Less than 5 ..... 28.3%
5 to 9 ..... 13.1%
10 to 14 ..... 8.3%
15 to 19 ..... 4.3%
20 to 29 ..... 6.6%
30 to 39 ..... 3.6%
40 or more 7.7%

Total number of articles published in edited collections:
None 54.6%
Less than 5 ..... 29.4%
5 to 9 ..... 8.1%
10 to 14 ..... 3.6%
15 to 19 ..... 1.2%
20 to 29 ..... 1.6%
30 to 39 ..... 0.7%
40 or more 0.8%

Total number of books or monographs published or edited:
None 57.5%
Less than 5 ..... 34.4%
5 to 9 ..... 5.4%
10 to 14 ..... 1.3%
15 to 19 ..... 0.6%
20 to 29 ..... 0.4%
30 to 39 ..... 0.2%
40 or more 0.2%

Number of writings accepted for publication in last two years:
None 46.6%
Less than 5 ..... 36.8%
5 to 9 ..... 11.7%
10 to 14 ..... 3.1%
15 to 19 ..... 0.7%
20 to 29 ..... 0.7%
30 to 39 ..... 0.1%
40 or more 0.3%

Attendance at professional meetings in the last year:
National 65.6%
Regional 54.7%
State 53.7%
Local 58.4%

Received research support in last year from:
Institutional or departmental funds 39.4%
Federal agencies 16.7%
State or local governments 11.4%
Private foundations 10.9%
Private industry 9.3%
Other 4.8%

Institutional salary on a full-time basis in 1988-89:
Less than $25,000 ..... 11.0%
$25,000 to $30,999 ..... 12.9%
$31,000 to $39,999 ..... 26.4%
$40,000 to $49,999 ..... 29.3%
$50,000 to $59,999 ..... 12.7%
$60,000 and above 7.6%

Earnings beyond institutional salary last year (as percentage of salary):
0% 30.2%
Under 10% 29.8%
10% to 19% 16.2%
20% to 29% 9.2%
30% to 39% 4.6%
40% to 49% 1.6%
50% and over 8.4%

Sources of supplemental income:
None 36.0%
Non-academic summer job 7.2%
Non-academic evening or weekend job 7.2%
Part-time teaching or research .. 9.5%
Consulting 30.6%
Other professional activity 27.2%

Consulting activities in last two years:
Non-profit agency:
Paid 14.0%
Unpaid 26.7%

University-based research project:
Paid 8.4%
Unpaid 18.3%

Consulting activities in last two years—continued:
Federal government:
Paid 9.2%
Unpaid 6.2%

Foreign government:
Paid 2.2%
Unpaid 2.4%

Business or industry:
Paid 29.6%
Unpaid 9.0%

Schools:
Paid 10.2%
Unpaid 22.4%

State or local governments:
Paid 9.6%
Unpaid 13.9%

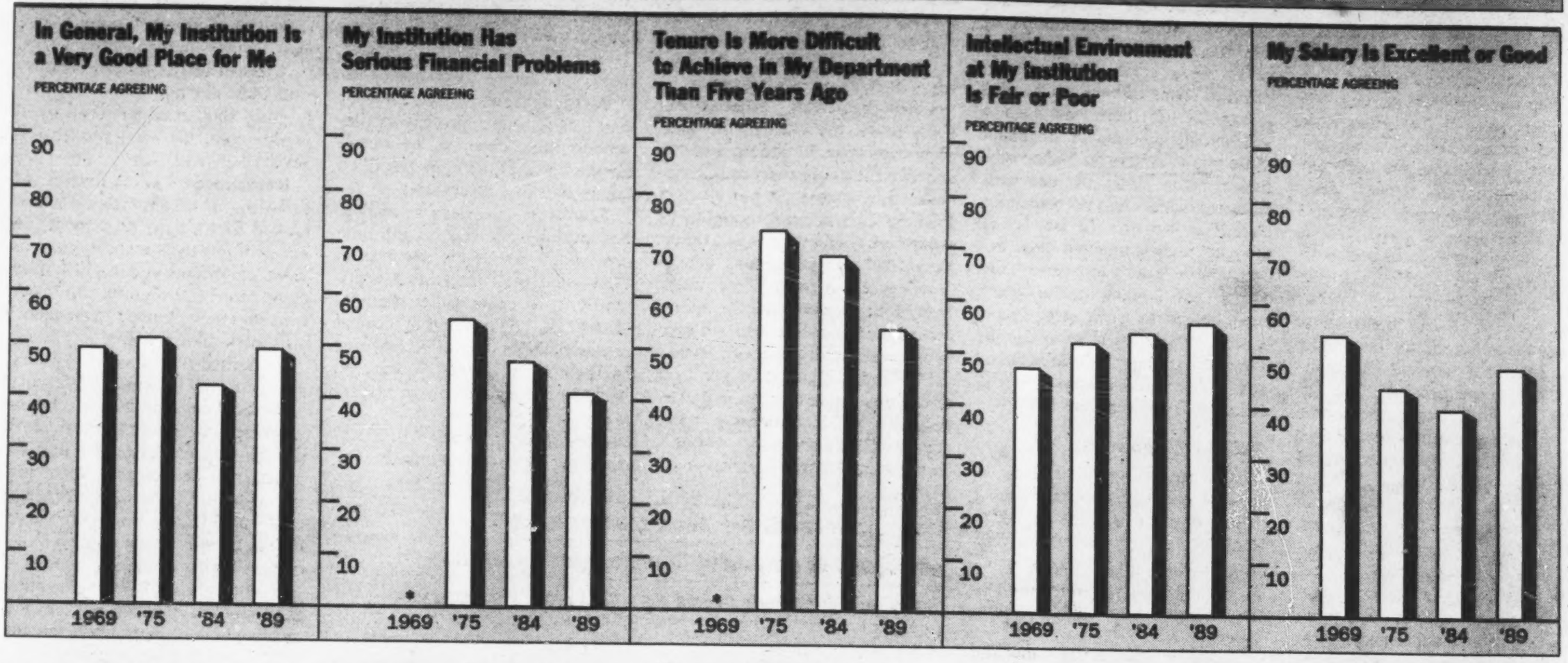
Other:
Paid 9.6%
Unpaid 6.4%

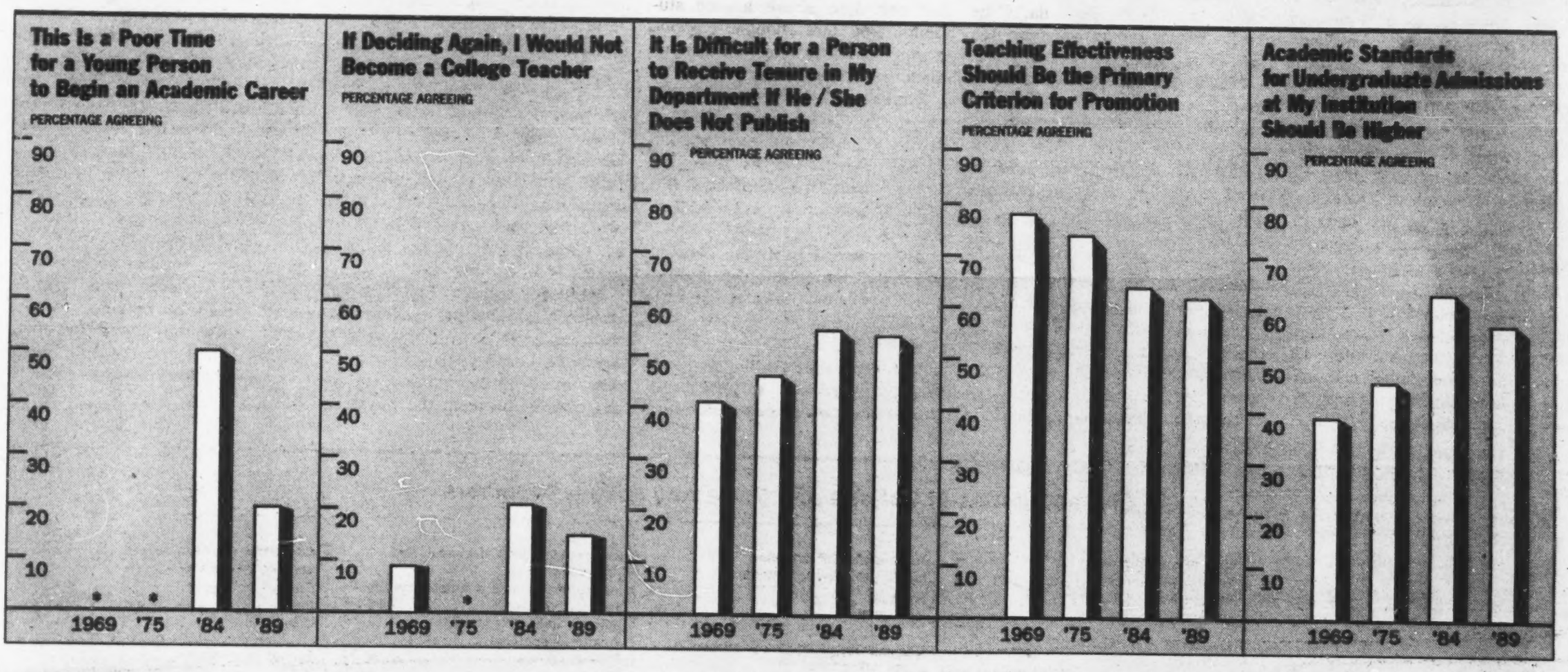
Planned retirement age:
Less than 50 ..... 1.4%
50 to 59 ..... 13.2%
60 to 69 ..... 67.9%
70 to 79 ..... 17.0%
80 or above 0.5%

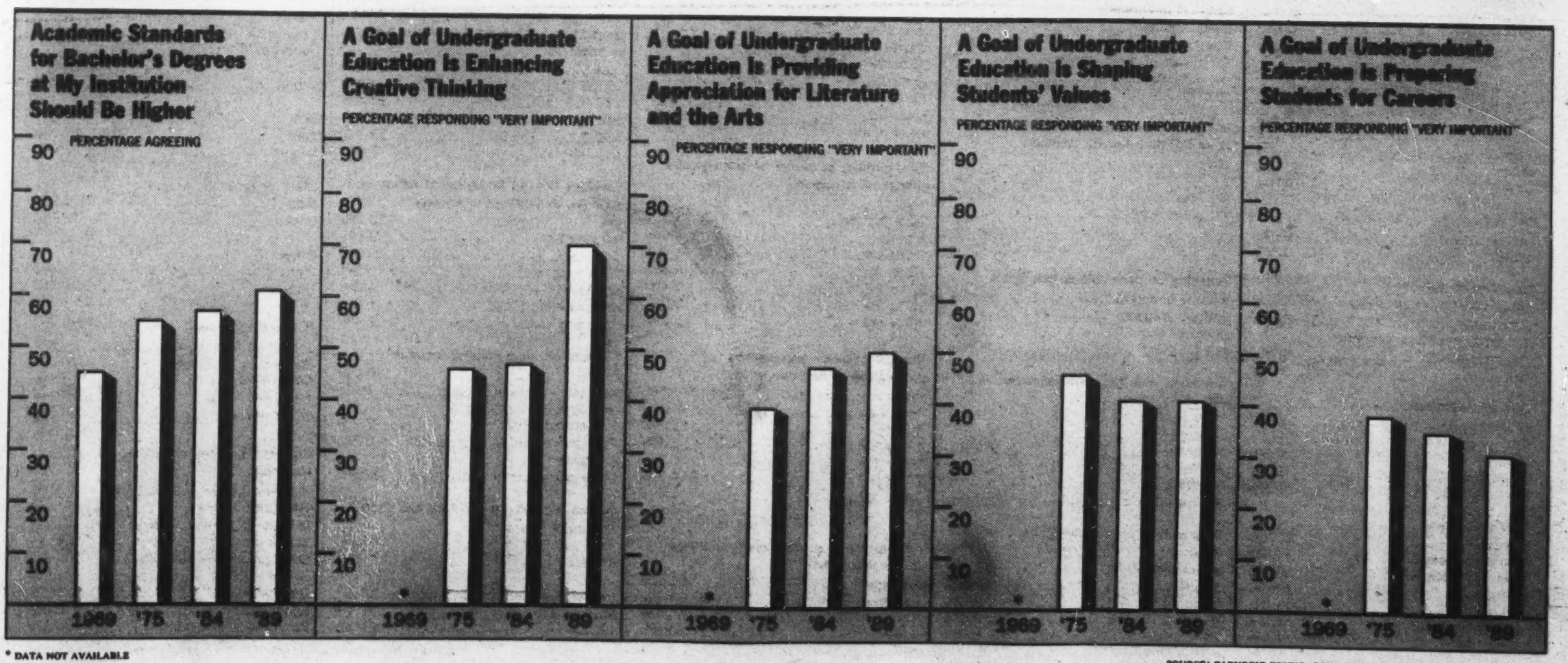
Expected sources of retirement income:
State or institutional pension ... 62.8%
TIAA-CREF pension 42.4%
Military or federal pension 3.8%
Supplementary annuity 40.2%
Savings and investments 66.3%
Social Security 75.5%
Royalties 7.3%
Spouse's income or pension 35.6%
Part-time employment 35.1%

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

HOW FACULTY ATTITUDES ARE CHANGING: SAMPLING FROM A CARNEGIE FOUNDATION SURVEY




This Is a Poor Time for a Young Person to Begin an Academic Career
If Deciding Again, I Would Not Become a College Teacher
It Is Difficult for a Person to Receive Tenure in My Department If He / She Does Not Publish
Teaching Effectiveness Should Be the Primary Criterion for Promotion
Academic Standards for Undergraduate Admissions at My Institution Should Be Higher
PERCENTAGE AGREEING
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
1969 '75 '84 '89


Academic Standards for Bachelor's Degrees at My Institution Should Be Higher
A Goal of Undergraduate Education Is Enhancing Creative Thinking
A Goal of Undergraduate Education Is Providing Appreciation for Literature and the Arts
A Goal of Undergraduate Education Is Shaping Students' Values
A Goal of Undergraduate Education Is Preparing Students for Careers
PERCENTAGE AGREEING
PERCENTAGE RESPONDING "VERY IMPORTANT"
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
1969 '75 '84 '89

* DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING